(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2639.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1797.

GRATZ, *May* 1.

THE diviſion of general Bernadotte paſſed yeſterday through this place, and this day the diviſion of general Serrurier. The French troops expreſs an extravagant joy upon the concluſion of peace; and, as they paſſed through the city, continued to ſhout, "Live the republic! Live the king of Hungary!"

PARIS, *May* 10.

A Britiſh naval officer has lately arrived at Calais. After having been a long time employed on the coaſt of Ireland, enraged at the horrid deſpotiſm under which the people of that country groan, he deſerted; but not until he had collected the plans, charts, and ſignals, calculated to defeat the plans of the Engliſh miniſtry, and to favour a new deſcent.

L'Ami des Loix.

June 1.

A ſpirit of inſurrection prevails in all Piedmont. Two regiments of Piedmonteſe have already attempted to deſert to Milan. Buonaparte has appointed four committees at Milan, for the Ciſalpine republic. The firſt, to report the public conſtitutions of inſtructions; the ſecond, finances; the third crimes and puniſhments; and the fourth, the military diſcipline. Theſe committees in fifteen days are to exhibit to him their ideas on the ſubjects.

A letter from Dunkirk, 22d May, ſays, We are at work in this port with all our might. A great number of officers of the marine, of builders, carpenters, and other workmen, are here. On their ſide, the Engliſh employ all the hands they can get in the ſhip yards. And while they are active, their ſquadrons ſcour the ſeas, and purſue the French, Spaniſh and Dutch wherever they are to be found.

By an arret of the Directory, the miniſter of war was to write the officers of the departments to ſuſpend the raiſing of horſes in the whole extent of their departments.

We hear from Vienna, that all the volunteers and armed inhabitants of the empire have returned to their homes.

LONDON, *May* 25.

This afternoon Mr. Baſſet, one of the king's meſſengers, arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from Sir Morton Eden, our ambaſſador at Vienna. The nature of the diſpatches had not tranſpired when this paper was put to preſs; but Mr. Baſſet brings the unexpected intelligence, that, in his way hither, he overtook Mr. Hammond at Dreſden, returning to England.

The lateſt letters from Paris aſſert, that by the preliminaries of peace the Meuſe will be made the boundary of the French republic, ſince, according to the opinion of the ableſt French generals, this boundary, with proper fortifications, will be much preferable to that of the Rhine.

Yeſterday Mr. Fox attended at St. James's, to preſent three or four petitions from the county of Antrim, in Ireland, and ſome other places, for the diſmiſſion of his majeſty's preſent miniſters. After the levee, Mr. Fox requeſted a cloſet audience of the king, as a member of his majeſty's privy council. The reſult of this remarkable interview was to this effect:—Mr. Fox began with a moſt reſpectful apology to his majeſty for intruding upon his privacy, but pleaded the extreme danger of the preſent ſituation of the country as his motive and apology. He proceeded to ſay, that theſe were not times when perſonal prejudices, or perſonal ambition, ſhould operate on any man's mind to ſupercede the diſcharge of a juſt and neceſſary duty to his country; and that he was convinced that the ſervants of the crown, who had led the country into the preſent ſtate of difficulty and alarm, were not competent to conduct it into a ſituation of proſperity, or even of ſafety. He implored his majeſty, therefore, to take other men into his councils. But that his majeſty might not ſuſpect that he was influenced by motives of perſonal conſideration in the advice he was giving, he was perfectly willing to have any ſuppoſed pretenſions applying to himſelf, and to be an unconcerned ſpectator, or even a ſupporter of a new adminiſtration, provided he ſaw them acting fairly and honeſtly for the genuine and ultimate intereſts of the country. His majeſty liſtened with great attention to Mr. Fox, but, according to the etiquette uſually obſerved on ſuch occaſions, returned no anſwer to his repreſentations. We cannot diſmiſs this article without giving our tribute of approbation to the diſintereſted conduct of Mr. Fox, in this reſpectful and well timed appeal to the judgment and parental feelings of his ſovereign.

The earl of Suffolk alſo attended, and had an audience of the king upon the ſubject. The cabinet miniſters afterwards had ſeparate conferences with his majeſty.

May 29.

In a letter addreſſed by Buonaparte to the Imperial court, he informs them of his progreſs with the Venetians relative to the ceſſion of Bergamo, Breſcia, and Verona, which three provinces are to be given round her territories on the right bank of the Adige. —The levy of the nobility in Hungary ſtill continues.

From Weſel, it appears, that a contribution had been laid on the town of Berg, and on all the conquered countries to the amount of 3,500,000 livres.

Thurſday morning, the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Suffolk had an audience of the prince of Wales at Carleton houſe, ſuppoſed to relate to the preſent poſture of affairs.

Mr. Baſſet, one of his majeſty's meſſengers, arrived on Thurſday with diſpatches from Vienna. Mr. Hammond, it appears, had left Vienna on his return to England.

IMPORTANT.

On Friday laſt a meſſenger ſailed in a flag of truce, from Dover to Calais, with diſpatches to the Executive Directory of France. Theſe diſpatches, we underſtand, contain the requeſt of a paſſport for an Engliſh ambaſſador to repair to Paris, to propoſe terms of peace. Lord St. Helen's is the perſon who has been named as likely to be employed upon this occaſion—but we believe that, on this head, nothing definitive is determined. It is certain, however, that the flag of truce which ſailed on Friday, was for the expreſs purpoſe of preparing the opening of negotiation.

May 30.

This morning arrived a mail from Hamburg, being the only one that was due, from which we have made the following extracts:

Vienna, May 13.

(From the Court Gazette.)

Mr. Hammond, the Engliſh under ſecretary of ſtate, has left this city on his return, it is ſuppoſed, for London. He has expreſſed great diſſatisfaction at the concluſion of a ſeparate peace with the emperor.

The marquis Lucchefini, the Pruſſian envoy, will remain here but a ſhort time, and not wait the arrival of his ſucceſſor. On his return from Italy he paſſed through both the Auſtrian and French armies, without, however, having any conference with general Buonaparte. General Buonaparte is gone to Trieſte, to review the French troops arrived there, which are intended to act againſt Venice on the ſea ſide, ſhould not the differences between that city and the French be accommodated.

The Auſtrian troops are following the French into Venetian Iſtria, of which country they are to take poſſeſſion.

The Imperial court has agreed that Trieſte ſhall pay the whole contribution of three millions of livres laid on it by the French.

A courier has arrived here, who brings the important intelligence that on the 30th of April a complete revolution took place in Venice. The ſenate and the council of ten have been aboliſhed, and the three ſtate inquiſitors, and the commandant of the Lido (or ſea ſhore, where there is a fort, two Italian miles from the city) arreſted. Immediately afterwards the grand council ſent a ſecond deputation to general Buonaparte to inform him of the change that had taken place, and inform him that they were ready to confer with him on the future conſtitution of the republic.

Milan, May 4.

This day general Buonaparte arrived here, and cauſed the independence of the republic of Lombardy to be proclaimed.

The Gazettes here aſſert, that France has required of the court of Naples the execution of the ſecret articles of the treaty of peace. Theſe articles it is ſaid are, that Naples ſhall pay 35 millions of livres to France, of which only 8 millions have yet been paid, and give up a number of pictures to the republic. The brother of Buonaparte is going to Naples to ſee theſe articles executed.

Frontiers of Italy, May 16.

Many of the peaſants in the Tyrol who have been ſtiled the deliverers of their country, have ſhewn themſelves ſomewhat too ſenſible of their own conſequence. They have refuſed ſubmiſſion to their magiſtrates, and the payment of taxes, and claimed the right of hunting and fiſhing. Count Lehrbach has in conſequence iſſued his proclamation, to bring them back to a due obedience of the laws.

Hague, May 16.

Admiral Winter and general Daendels have lately gone to Paris to confer, as it is ſaid, with the Directory, relative to an expedition at ſea, which is ſhortly to take place.

The Dutch troops which have marched to North Holland, are cantoned near the ſea, on the Helder, the Texel, &c.

It is reported that an armiſtice will ſoon be concluded between England and France, and that a propoſal of that nature has already been made on the part of the former.

Madrid, April 28.

The greateſt alarm prevails here on account of the diſturbances in our South-American colonies. Before the war there were popular commotions in ſeveral places, which have ſince greatly increaſed. Our late defeat by ſea has rendered us incapable of ſending any additional force to America, and that which the marquis Salona has in the Weſt-Indies is not ſufficient.

A ſquadron conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line and four frigates, has ſailed from Toulon on a ſecret expedition.

Capt. Mackie, of the Young William, from South-Georgia, is arrived at Scilly, wholly laden with ſea-elephant's oil: he took from Deſolation Iſland, the entire crew of an American veſſel that was loſt there when on the eve of ſailing with 30,000 ſeal ſkins on board: they had for months ſubſiſted on particular parts of the ſeals and elephants; and not one died. Two of captain Mackie's crew have remained on that dreary uninhabited ſpot, waiting the next veſſel that ſhall make the voyage, to return.

Our laſt advices from the coaſt of France, afford us ſome very curious and intereſting particulars: two ſhips which ſailed on a voyage of diſcovery from L'Orient early in the ſummer of 1794, and ſuppoſed long to have periſhed, arrived in ſafety at that port, after having explored a conſiderable part of the ſouthern hemiſphere. They remained at the Friendly Iſles nearly ſix months, and were ſo cordially received by the natives, that five of them ſolicited and obtained permiſſion to viſit the Lobo-tato, or Heavenly World as they now call Europe, and have now arrived in perfect health at L'Orient. The French navigators have brought the pleaſing information of the natives both of the Sandwich and Friendly Iſlands, having at length ſucceeded in finding a remedy for that tremendous diſorder, which had for ſeveral years deſolated their country, and which they aſſert was unknown until the firſt appearance of the Engliſh. So foul a calumny on this nation ſhould, if poſſible, be refuted on thoſe who feel themſelves intereſted in the moral character of their country, and are competent to the inveſtigation of ſo important a ſubject.

June 3.

Our accounts from Sheerneſs are as diſtreſſing as ever. The acts of violence committed upon ſome of the officers are almoſt too ſhocking for narration. On Thurſday the ſurgeon of the Montague was tarred and feathered, and in that conditon was rowed round the fleet. He was afterwards, with ſeveral other officers of the ſhip, landed at Sheerneſs. Captain Knight, however, of the ſame ſhip, is detained on board, and Mrs. Knight is with him. Their ſituation may be conceived, but cannot be deſcribed.—Two midſhipmen of the Ardent were ducked on Thurſday, and 4 of the beſt ſeamen of the Brilliant, received three dozen laſhes each for ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of the committee of delegates. On the ſame evening, the delegates ſent on ſhore to the admiral a proclamation, ſtating their intention of blocking up the river Thames. They gave as a reaſon for this, their having heard that the Dutch fleet was on the point of ſailing; and as they were determined to have their grievances, as they call them, ſettled, they would bring things to an extremity at once. This was conſidered as a threat, which they would ſcarcely venture to execute; but yeſterday, about half paſt twelve o'clock, the Standard, Inſpector, Brilliant, and Swan, got under weigh, and moored at equal diſtances acroſs the mouth of the Thames.—Soon after, ſeveral veſſels ſtanding down the river, were obliged to come to an anchor near the ſhips of the mutineers. The Monmouth, at the ſame time, moved her birth.

The preſident of the delegates now holds his office only for a day. A freſh preſident is choſen every day.

On Thurſday the officers of the Sandwich applied to the men of that ſhip for leave to go on ſhore. In anſwer to this application they immediately iſſued the following paper:

"Sandwich, Nore, June 1.

"The committee of delegates of the whole fleet, have finally determined that no officer ſhall be permitted on ſhore until return of the people who are at preſent detained. We are well convinced of the conduct of our officers who are on board.

"By order of the delegates of the whole fleet."

Yeſterday at noon an officer was carried round the fleet, attended by a boat from each ſhip. It was ſuppoſed from the walls of Sheerneſs garriſon, that it was ſome officer whom they were thus inſulting and degrading.

The charges brought by the ſailors againſt their officers, &c. are in many inſtances not only aggravated but entirely falſe.—Thoſe, however, who were firſt ſent on ſhore, may conſider themſelves happy—for their ſituation is truly enviable, compared to that of thoſe who are kept on board. All com-

munication between the ships and the shore is now entirely cut off.

LONDONDERRY, *May* 21.

Yesterday evening a party of the army and yeomanry in this neighbourhood, under the command of capt. Tyrrell, scoured the country round this place; in their way they met six persons in arms, whom after a short contest they secured. One of them is named Fitzgerald, and is said to bear a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Defender's army; another that of lieutenant; shortly after two other armed men, and a man masked and armed, appeared on horseback on the road; on being challenged they refused to stand, and after a long chace were shot by their pursuers; the body of the masked man was then recognised as a man of considerable business, well known for his mischievous conduct.

CINCINNATI, *June* 2.

We hear from good authority, that the Little Turtle, the great Miami chief, has refused the running the boundary line stipulated at the treaty of Greenville—and that a large belt from the Spaniards is now travelling through the different nations—we have, however, the satisfaction to assert, that the commander in chief is taking vigorous measures to prepare for the worst; and that we have perfect confidence in his vigilance, activity, and knowledge of the Indian character.

We think the Indians know too well when they are well off, (unless they have taken leave of their senses) to lift the tomahawk against the United States; but should they be so unwise, we may anticipate, from the wisdom and abilities of our general, that those tawny Sans Culottes of the woods, would soon be made to "bite the dust."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information at Detroit, to a gentleman of the first respectability in this town, dated May 21.

"I am informed that one Mr. Lorimie, who is a trader among the Indians on the Spanish side, and who was made last year a captain in the Louisiana regiment, and superintendant of Indian affairs, has lately been on our side, and has come as far as the Tawa towns, or La Glaize river; if so, there is no doubt the intention is to debauch the savages: I have good reason to belive, that most of the Shawanese and Delawares will go to the Spanish side of the Mississippi."

NEW-YORK, *June* 31.

Saturday night arrived the ship Josiah Collins, in 47 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th June, and brings London papers to the 6th:—We have not been able to procure any in time for this day's paper; the principal detail information they contain is detailed in the following:—

"Very serious accounts of the mutiny at Sheerness; the crews of the ships lying there neither observed nor acted by any system like those of Portsmouth; they specified no grievances, they proposed no terms, in short, for several days back they had been in the utmost confusion, all intercourse had been cut off from the land, and troops were marching from every corner into Sheerness, where no strangers were allowed either to enter or to remain.—The mutineers finding they could procure no provisions from the shore, plundered vessels of every denomination, either going up or coming down the Thames;—in consequence thereof an order, tantamount to an embargo, had been issued, prohibiting vessels to go below Gravesend.—The country at large shewed the warmest spirit of indignation against the mutineers; the men of Essex and Kent, the Thames waterman, &c. had all offered to go as volunteers against them, and were to be commanded by lord Keith; (formerly Keith Elphinstone) with which force, and the addition of admiral Duncan's and Sir Roger Curtis's fleets, government were determined they should be attacked.

"The alarms from Ireland seemed in a great measure to subside.

"A messenger was said to be dispatched for Paris, to procure a passport for lord St. Helen's, who was to have full powers to conclude a PEACE.

"The captain of the Josiah Collins, spoke lord Bridport's fleet off Ushant.

"London papers of the 11th of June, under enclosure, are said to have been sent from Liverpool to a gentlemen in Philadelphia."

From English papers brought by the Josiah Collins.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

THURSDAY, June 1.

NAVAL MUTINY.

Lord Grenville presented the following message from the king, relative to this very important subject.

"GEORGE R.

"In is with the deepest concern his majesty acquaints the house of lords, that the conduct of the crews of some of the ships now in the Nore, in persisting in the most violent and treasonable acts of mutiny and disobedience, notwithstanding the full extension to them of all the benefits which had been accepted with gratitude by the rest of his majesty's fleet: and notwithstanding the repeated offers of his majesty's gracious pardon, on their returning to their duty, have compelled his majesty to call on all his faithful subjects to give their utmost assistance in repressing such dangerous and criminal proceedings. His majesty has directed a copy of the proclamation which he has issued for this purpose, to be laid before the house; and he cannot doubt that his parliament will adopt with readiness and decision, every measure which may tend, at this important conjuncture, to provide for the public security. And his majesty particularly recommends it to the consideration of parliament, to make more effectual provision for the prevention and punishment of all traiterous attempts to excite sedition and mutiny in his majesty's naval service; or to withdraw any part of his majesty's forces, by sea or land, from their duty, and allegiance to him; and from that obedience and discipline which are so important to the safety and prosperity of the British empire. G. R.

Lord Grenville then laid a copy of the proclamation referred to in the message upon the table, and moved, "that his majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their lordships be summoned upon the occasion." Which was ordered accordingly.

The various bills upon the table were forwarded in their respective stages, and seven private bills were brought up from the house of commons, and read a first time; after which the house adjourned.

THE MUTINY AT SHEERNESS.

Yesterday, commissioner Hartwell, and Mr. Stow, secretary to admiral Buckner, arrived at the admiralty from Sheerness, with dispatches of such importance, as to occasion the immediate summons of a cabinet council, which sat from one till four o'clock, when Mr. Stow returned to Sheerness with the result. Messengers were sent off to Yarmouth and Deal. On Wednesday afternoon, a boat from the delegates with a white flag, as a flag of truce, came to Sheerness, with some propositions from the seamen; but we cannot state the particulars. All that we know for certain is, that nothing is yet settled, and that government have resolved that the mutinous crews shall be brought to a sense of their duty. With this view the following proclamation was issued, and it is hoped it will produce the effect intended, as many of the sailors have only been prevented by the violence of their companions:

BY THE KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For the suppression of the mutinous and treasonable proceedings of the crews of certain our ships at the Nore.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, upon the representation of our lords commissioners of our admiralty, respecting the proceedings of the seamen and marines on board certain of our ships at the Nore, we were pleased to command our said lords commissioners of our admiralty, to signify to the said seamen and marines, our most gracious intentions, expressed in our royal declaration, under our sign manuel, bearing date at St. James's, the twenty-seventh day of May instant. [Here the proclamation recites verbatim the paper we yesterday published, signed Portland.] And whereas our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor George John earl Spencer, our trusty and well beloved Charles George lord Arden of our kingdom of Ireland, and William Young, Esq; rear-admiral of the white, being three of the lords commissioners of our admiralty, did cause our gracious intentions, expressed in such our declaration to be signified to the crews of our ships at the Nore, and did require such crews to return to their due obedience accordingly: And whereas it has been represented to us, that some of the crews of our said ships have been desirous of returning to their obedience accordingly, but have been prevented from so doing by violence; and others of our ships, in the actual discharge of their duty, have been fired upon, and attempts have been made to prevent some of our ships from proceeding according to the orders of their commanders: And whereas such continued perseverance in rebellious and treasonable attempts against our crown and dignity, after repeated admonitions and offers of our gracious pardon, render it necessary for us to call on all our loving subjects to be aiding and assisting in repressing the same; we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do hereby strictly enjoin and command all our admirals, generals, commanders, and officers of our forces by sea and land, and all magistrates whatsoever, and all others our loving subjects, that they in their several stations, do use their utmost endeavours, according to law, to suppress all such mutinous and treasonable proceedings, and to use all lawful means to bring the persons concerned therein, their aiders and abettors, to justice.

And we do hereby strictly enjoin and command all our loving subjects whatsoever, not to give any aid, comfort, assistance, or encouragement whatsoever, to any person or persons concerned in any such mutinous and treasonable proceedings, as they will answer the same at their peril; and also, to the utmost of their power, and according to law, to prevent all other persons from giving any such aid, assistance, comfort, or encouragement.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 31st day of May, 1797, and in the 37th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

We are happy to state that the St. Florenzo and Clyde, are not the only vessels which have discharged their duty, and behaved like true British sailors and loyal subjects, in quitting the mutineers, who disgrace the British character. The Firm was as early as either of the others, if not foremost, in cutting both her cables, and darting through the fleet, taking with her the Scourge and Bellona gun-boats. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on captain Pine, his officers and ship's company (120 brave fellows) for their meritorious conduct on this occasion. The Firm now lies between the island of Shippy and the Main, and every one on board is determined to support his king and country.

MUTINY AT SHEERNESS.

The commencement of this disagreeable business was on the 12th ultimo, and began in the Sandwich guard-ship, at the Nore, by her people getting on the shrouds, and giving three cheers, which was almost instantaneously followed by the other ships there, and at Sheerness harbour; the crews took the immediate command of their respective ships, appointed committees, and they rove ropes IN TERROREM from the fore and main-yards; there was an immediate communication from the different ships, and they appointed the Sandwich to be the theatre of their deliberations; they accordingly appointed two delegates from each committee to meet on board the Sandwich every morning at nine o'clock, which delegates had power to act and represent their ships complaints, and state the private grievance of each ship. In the mean-time the crews sent such of their officers on shore as they said had, by their tyrannical behaviour, rendered themselves obnoxious to them.

On Saturday the 13th inst. there were four delegates appointed to go to Portsmouth, and consult with their brethren there. The Inflexible, of 64 guns, which was lying at Blackstakes, after receiving on board her guns and stores, unmoored, and proceeded to the Great Nore, setting at defiance a report that was spread, that the garrison at Sheerness intended to fire on them if they attempted to pass: as they passed, they gave three cheers, which was returned by the same number from the different hulks and vessels lying in the harbour, and at the Little Nore, excepting the St. Florenzo frigate, which the Inflexible perceiving, immediately fired a gun loaded with round and grape shot at her, which went so close to her head as to carry away some of her bobstays, and lodge a part of the grape shot in her cutwater. Things remained much in the same state until Saturday the 20th following.

The delegates of the fleet, after meeting on board the Sandwich every day, went with the boats in procession to Sheerness, accompanied by a band of music; the admiral's boat hoisted the bloody flag. They examined sick quarters, and saw that the sick people were well attended. The purser's steward and butcher of the Spanker hospital ship, at Sheerness, were ducked and sent on shore; the former the sailors charged with defrauding the sick of a quarter of their allowance, and the latter with cutting the fat off the meat before he brought it on board.

On Friday the 19th inst. the delegates returned from Spithead, with an account that a report having been spread of the French fleet being at sea, the Spithead fleet had deferred redressing their grievances in order to meet the enemy, and intended to resume the business when they returned. This the sailors say was all the intelligence they received; in consequence they stated the grievances they wished to have redressed, which made eight articles. The port-admiral, vice admiral Buckner, appointed Saturday the 20th inst. to hear them; he accordingly met the delegates on board the Sandwich, and after hearing the different articles read, he said he had no power to grant any of them, but said he had no doubt the lords commissioners of the admiralty would grant every thing reasonable; the two last articles he said would require a length of time to discuss, and he hoped they would not protract the business by insisting on having them immediately settled. The sailors then insisted on having a board of admiralty held at Sheerness.

The following is a correct statement of the demands of the sailors:

Art. 1. That every indulgence granted to the fleet at Portsmouth be granted to his majesty's subjects serving in the fleet at the Nore, and places adjacent.

2. That every man upon a ship's coming into harbour, shall have liberty, a certain number at a time, so as not to injure the ship's duty, to go and see their friends and families, a convenient time to be allowed to each man.

3. That all ships, before they go to sea, shall be paid all arrears of wages down to six months, according to the old rules.

4. That no officer that has been turned out of any of his majesty's ships shall be employed in the same ship again, without consent of the ship's company.

5. That when any of his majesty's ships shall be paid, that may have been some time in commission, if there are any pressed men on board, that may not be in the regular course of payment, they shall receive two months advance to furnish them with necessaries.

6. That an indemnification be made any man who run, and may now be in his majesty's naval service, and that they shall not be liable to be taken up as deserters.

7. That a more equal distribution be made of prize money to the crews of his majesty's ships and vessels of war.

8. That the articles of war, as now enforced, require various alterations, several of which to be expunged therefrom; and if more moderate ones were held forth to the seamen in general, it would be the means of taking off that terror and prejudice against his majesty's service, on that account too frequently imbibed by seamen, from entering voluntarily into the service.

The committee of delegates of the whole fleet assembled in council on board his majesty's ship Sandwich, have unanimously agreed that they will not deliver up their charge until the appearance of some of the lords commissioners of the admiralty to ratify the same.

To the above demands the admiralty gave for answer, that the first article had been before complied with—that the 2d and 3th articles could alone be answered by the officers, as occasions required—as the 3d and 5th, they said the present acts of parlia-

ment were sufficient—that they should be paid as these acts directed, unless when urgent occasions prevented it—and that every encouragement would be given to volunteers as well as to seamen in general—to the 6th, they said that that must be the effect of his majesty's clemency alone; and concluded with informing them of his majesty's pardon, and a recommendation to the officers to bury in oblivion all that had passed.

After admiral Buckner had delivered the foregoing letter to the delegates of the fleet, they were allowed only ten minutes to return an answer; in place of doing which, they took to their boats, went into the harbour, and brought out all the gun-boats lying there to the Great Nore; they then, as they say, to shew their independence, fired at the fort of Sheerness. The delegates then sent for answer, "that nothing could be settled till three of the lords of the admiralty came down to Sheerness."

Two days after, on the 24th, they received a letter from admiral Buckner, repeating the offer of pardon, telling them that the admiralty had refused to hold a board at Sheerness, and that they did not mean to encourage a repetition of demands by a further concession—and expressed a hope that they would avail themselves of his majesty's pardon, rather than expose themselves to those consequences which would follow.

An answer, signed Peter Parker, president, was sent on shore, declaring their determination not to come to any accommodation, until the lords of the admiralty appear at the Nore, and redress their grievances.

The last letter from Sheerness, brings the pleasing intelligence of the probability of the disturbances at the Nore soon being at an end. The delegates had specified their wants, which were now reduced to an advance of two months pay, to purchase cloaths, and his majesty's pardon. Commissioner Hartwell undertook, if the sailors should be all agreed as to their request, to proceed to London with their petition, and he expressed himself not doubtful of obtaining for them the pardon which they solicited.

BALTIMORE, *August 4.*

Most agreeable—if true.

From the NORFOLK HERALD of July 29.

Yesterday arrived the schooner William, captain Linnel, from Grenada, which place he left the 4th of July, in company with the schooner Nancy, Palmer, of and from New-London. On the 9th inst. while in company with the above schooner, about 6 leagues E. of St. Croix, was brought to by two French privateers, which had left Guadaloupe the day before on a cruise—they sent their boats along side the two schooners, and carried the captains, with their papers and letters, on board the privateers; after examining them, they told them that they had particular orders *not to stop or disturb any American vessels*, and were very sorry they had put them out of their course, and treated them with every civility. One of the French sailors that came on board the William had taken a small pig, and was carrying it away, but the captain of the privateer ordered him to return it, and threatened to punish him severely if he did the like again. On searching the William, they found 600 dollars which the mate had in his care; on which they observed that there was no need to hide it, as they should take nothing without it appeared to be English property. One of the privateers was a sloop or cutter, mounting fourteen 6 pounders and 120 men; the other was a ship of twenty-two 6's and 191 men. They informed they were cruising for the English convoy that was to leave the West-Indies by the 24th inst. While captain Linnel was on board the cutter, she carried away her main-boom and bore away for Porto-Rico.

August 8.

A respectable merchant of this city received a letter from Philadelphia by this day's mail, enclosing a handbill from the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, which he has obligingly favoured us with. The following are its contents:—

BROWN'S GAZETTE, EXTRA.

This evening arrived the ship America, captain Ewing, from Hamburg.

Captain Ewing sailed on the 13th June. On the 15th passed through admiral Duncan's fleet of 18 sail of the line, in a state of perfect organization and obedience—An officer of the fleet informed captain Ewing, that Mr. PITT had been DISMISSED from office, and that all disturbances on board the British fleet had ceased.

Off Dover, captain Ewing was boarded by a boat from the shore, the master of which corroborated the foregoing intelligence.

Captain Ewing informs, that an immediate peace was expected at Hamburg, between France and England.

Office of the Philadelphia Gazette,
Saturday morning, 7 o'clock.

For SALE.

TWO likely sorrel HORSES, one seven years old, well broke, and used to the chair, the other a young horse, of five or six years old. Inquire of the Printers.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very suitable for clover lots. Apply to
W. ALEXANDER.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the time for electing representatives to the next General Assembly is not far distant, I feel it my duty thus to give public notice, that I do not intend to be a candidate on the occasion. Having met with your confidence and support at the four last elections, and having no reason to suppose that I should not again experience the same favour, it is with great reluctance I am obliged to decline so honourable an appointment—but a variety of circumstances, entirely of a private nature, and such as need not be here set forth, compel me to request you on this occasion to substitute some one else in my stead. Doubtless several candidates will offer themselves and be solicitous of the office, and, probably, some of them with qualifications vastly superior to any I can boast of, in which case the county will derive advantage from my resignation. Accept, gentlemen, a tender of my sincere thanks and gratitude for the flattering distinction heretofore conferred on me, and be assured that the prosperity and welfare of the citizens of Anne-Arundel county will ever be a favourite wish of my heart.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HORATIO RIDOUT.

August 10, 1797.

BY PERMISSION.

This day will be exhibited, from nine in the morning till seven in the evening, to continue every day till next Wednesday evening, when it will positively close, at Mr. HENRY CRIST'S neat ball-room.

THE elegant engravings of the French revolution, and about 300 portraits, octavo size, of the characters who have conducted it, together with the new French civil and military dress.

A L S O,

An optical machine, among the numerous interesting subjects contained in this machine will be seen the master piece of work of the interior part of the Bastile, the scenes that happened there when it was taken; the grenadier Dubois delivering from that dungeon count Delorges, 70 years old, from 35 years confinement; another untying from the rack marquis Delstude; marquis Delaunay, the governor, arrested by the people; the iron cage in which may be seen the skeleton so much spoken of.

This machine includes the portraits of generals Buonaparte and Pichegru, and the Executive Directory in their state dress.

In order that the public at large may have an opportunity to view this exhibition, the price will be one fourth of a dollar for grown persons, and half price for children.

Theatre, Annapolis.

The Last Night.

MR SALENKA respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he will this evening perform for the last time, when he will again exhibit the pantomime of AMRUTIA NOISE, with a number of additions, which he flatters himself will meet their applause.

Before the pantomime Mr. S. will sing a number of GERMAN SONGS, which will be accompanied by a gentleman on the violin.

The Dog will make his appearance with his best performances, this being the last night of exhibiting.

To enumerate all the entertainments of Mr. Salenka and his sagacious Dog, would exceed the limits of a news paper, but he flatters himself they will give general satisfaction.

August 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 9th day of September next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland.

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCEL'S, BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, and HEATH'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 7, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the county court of Anne-Arundel county, at their ensuing September term, for a commission, pursuant to the act of 1786, to mark and bound a tract of land called BATCHELOR'S HOPE, lying in said county, heretofore included in a resurvey called the FARM.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

Annapolis, August 7, 1797.

NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, called DUVALL'S RANGE.

ANNE MACCAULEY,
JOSHUA LACKLAN.

August 10, 1797.

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1797.

George Murdock and Eleanor his wife, John Ross Key and Phebe his wife, John Upper Charlton, Mary, John Thomas, Arthur and Casper Shaaff and Sophia Gross,

against

Thomas Hart and Eleanor his wife, John Gross, Catharine Gross, William Cleland and Eleanor his wife, Wambaese and his wife Phebe, Thomas Charlton, John Charlton, and Arthur Charlton.

THE object of the bill in this cause filed is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Eleanor Charlton, mentioned in the bill, for the payment of the debts of the complainants, and such other creditors of the said Eleanor as shall be entitled; the bill states that the complainants and defendants are the heirs of Eleanor Charlton, except the husbands of the femmes covert therein named, and that all the defendants, except Thomas Charlton, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on the application of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear here on or before the fourth Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD.
Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living near Ellicott's Lower Mill's, two large bay HORSES, one upwards of fifteen hands high, seven or eight years old, has a star and a large snip, two white feet, with some old shoes; the other upwards of fifteen hands high, four or five years old, neither of them are branded; they both appear to have been worked. The owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

MICHAEL EARLOCKER.

TAKEN up on the shore of Chesapeake Bay about ten miles above the mouth of Patuxent river, an open sailing BOAT, seventeen and an half feet keel and seven feet beam, appears to be inscribed TOM on her stern with chalk. The owner is requested to make application to

GIDEON DARE.

Calvert county, July 31, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called PREVENTION ENLARGED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called CHICHESTER WITH ADDITION RESURVEYED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, August 1, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mr. S. Rawlings's on Friday the eighth day of September next, at Pig-Point on Saturday the ninth, at Elk Ridge Landing on Thursday the fourteenth, and on all other days during the said month of September at his office of inspection in this city, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages for the conveyance of persons, agreeably to the act of congress. The office of inspection is kept at the treasury.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector of the revenue for the 7th division, survey No. 1.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing about 400 acres, or more, in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, about 10 miles from the Federal City, and 15 miles from Alexandria; on this land is the half of a fine mill seat, and a new mill building; also a seat just below, that may have the advantages of two fine streams that seldom fail, and every timber on the spot to build a mill complete. From the great advantages of excellent meadows, and nearly half woodland. I think there is no plantation for the quantity superior; the improvements are very valuable. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land, and know the terms. I also will sell a quantity of valuable slaves, and some stock.

CHARLES BURGESS.

July 20, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called CHANEY'S REST, the property of RICHARD PHELPS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, situate and lying on South river, in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM PHELPS.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any perſon apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yeſterday morning, and is endeavouring to croſs the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware ſtate, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably faſt; he is very black, and ſtoops a little, briſk and active, rather ſpare, but well proportioned, uncommonly ſlim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a ſmall ſpace betwixt his two upper fore teeth, eaſily diſcovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifeſts confuſion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make ſome ſtay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horſe rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his miſconduct ſince he belonged to me, having always been ſpared by his fair promiſes and amendment for ſome time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of ſtealing from his fellow ſervants, and twice in a ſhort time has he broke my ſtore-room, and apprehending that he could be ſpared no longer, has made his eſcape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he ſhall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In COUNCIL, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS ſeveral applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final ſettlement certificates due to ſoldiers who ſerved in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by ſuch ſoldiers, and by virtue of letters of adminiſtration granted on the eſtates of ſoldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears neceſſary for the purpoſes of juſtice, and in conformity to the reſolutions of the legiſlature *reſpecting certificates*, that proof ſhould be adduced that the perſon applying in perſon or by attorney is in reality the perſon entitled to the certificates, or (in the caſe of an adminiſtrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceaſed perſon:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate ſhall be delivered to perſons applying under either of the above deſcriptions, unleſs ſatisfactory evidence is produced as to the requiſites above ſtated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of MOSES MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

SARAH MACCUBBIN, Executrix.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the 14th inſtant, a ſlim negro woman, of a dark complexion, or nearly black, named BURNETTA, but commonly called NETT, ſhe has thick lips, and a ſulky look if not pleaſed, and is an old offender, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, thirty-four years of age; had on when ſhe went away a brown oſnabrig ſhift and petticoat, and took with her other cloaths, which I cannot deſcribe; it is ſuppoſed ſhe has a forged paſs and will endeavour to paſs as a free woman, as a number has been ſet free in the neighbourhood ſhe left, and it is ſuppoſed that ſhe is in or about Baltimore-town. And on the 24th inſtant, a negro man named EPHRAIM went off, he has a little of the yelloviſh caſt, intermixed with black, his face full of pimples, has loſt one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw, and has a ſmall tuft of wool on his head that ſtands more ſtrait up than any other part of the wool on his head, he is very round ſhin'd, and large thick feet, and pretty luſty made, he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, twenty-five years of age; had on when he went away an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old felt hat; he has other cloaths, but I cannot deſcribe them; this fellow has petitioned Anne-Arundel county court for his freedom by the name of EPHRAIM SAVOY, which is not yet determined, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to paſs as a free man. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid negro woman and the negro man to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

N. B. Should not this Ephraim Savoy be brought in to the ſubſcriber before the next Anne-Arundel county court, which is the third Monday in September next, and the judges of that court be of opinion that his evidence is ſufficient to give him his freedom, I will not pay the reward if brought in or ſecured after that time, but ſhould their judgment be againſt him, the reward will be ready at any hour when demanded. G. R.

July 25, 1797.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Annapolis, a dark bay HORSE, about two years old, and twelve hands and an half high, he is without any particular mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day conſtituted their board, purſuant and agreeably to the ſaid treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to buſineſs accordingly; and they deſire that all claims under the ſaid article (which ſo far as the ſame deſcribes the caſes thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their ſecretary without delay.

They further deſire that all ſuch claims may not only ſtate in what manner the ſeveral caſes come within the deſcription of the ſaid article, but alſo, ſpecially ſet forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants reſpectively undertake to ſubſtantiate the ſame.

Extract from the ſaid article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers Britiſh merchants and others, his majeſty's ſubject, that debts "to a conſiderable amount, which were *bonâ fide* "contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to "them by citizens or inhabitants of the United "States; and that, by the operation of various law-"ful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full "recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but "alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been in "ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened; ſo that by "the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the "Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain and actually "have and receive full and adequate compenſation "for the loſſes and damages which they have there-"by ſuſtained: It is agreed that in all ſuch caſes, "where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and da-"mages cannot, for whatever reaſon, be actually ob-"tained, had, and received by the ſaid creditors, "in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States "will make full and complete compenſation for the "ſame to the ſaid creditors: but it is diſtinctly under-"ſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes "only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impe-"diments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes oc-"caſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other "cauſes, as would equally have operated to produce "ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted; "nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſion-"ed by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful "omiſſion of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commiſſioners Office*, No. 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of ſaid county, ſhe is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on cloſe examination you may diſcover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when ſhe left my ſervice was ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waiſtcoat is of courſe white country cloth, bound round with red, but as ſhe has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected ſhe will change as may beſt ſuit her own purpoſe; I do expect ſhe has obtained a forged paſs for her freedom, and that ſhe is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1796.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a freight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yelloviſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the legiſlature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

"AND be it enacted, that the ſaid directors, or "any two of them, ſhall and may require "any ſum or ſums of money, in equal proportion, "from each and every proprietor, as may from time "to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building "of the ſaid bridge, and, after giving three months "public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the "directors to ſue for and recover, in the name of the "company, ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and "charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon "from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid; "and the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requi-"ſition, after public notice ſhall have been given at "leaſt for three months in all the news-papers herein "before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit "all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares "ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid, to the uſe and "benefit of the company."

The above extract is publiſhed for the information of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1ſt Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1ſt Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1ſt Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about ſix or ſeven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the ſaid land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, ſpars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the above land may be informed of its ſituation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premiſes by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with an indiſputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-ſeven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.